

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO SEAL  
(Docket No. 187)

Unless otherwise permitted by statute, rule or prior Court order, papers filed with the Court under seal shall be accompanied by a motion for leave to file those documents under seal, and shall be filed in accordance with the Court’s electronic filing procedures. If papers are filed under seal pursuant to prior Court order, the papers shall bear the following notation on the first page, directly under the case number: “FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO COURT ORDER DATED \_\_\_\_.” All papers filed under seal will remain sealed until such time as the Court may deny the motion to seal or enter an order to unseal them, or the documents are unsealed pursuant to Local Rule.

Additionally, Plaintiff has not provided a declaration in support of its motion to seal nor has it provided a compelling reason justifying why the documents should be under seal. The fact that a party

1 designates materials as confidential pursuant to a stipulated protective order does not enable those  
2 documents (standing alone) to be filed under seal. Instead, designated material may only be filed under  
3 seal based on a showing that the relevant standard is met because “[b]lanket protective orders . . . do not  
4 contain any rulings that specific documents may be filed under seal.” *The Vaccine Ctr. LLC v.*  
5 *GlaxoSmithKline LLC*, 2013 U.S. Dist. Lexis 68298, \*12-13 (D. Nev. May 14, 2013) (discussing Ninth  
6 Circuit authority regarding limited impact of blanket protective orders on motions to seal).

7 The only support for the pending motion to seal appears to be the fact that the parties designated  
8 certain documents as highly confidential. This type of designation alone is not sufficient to enable the  
9 referenced documents, or any documents, to be filed under seal. In compliance with the Court’s Order  
10 amending the parties’ protective order, Docket No. 152, Plaintiff and/or Defendant must file a  
11 declaration in support of the motion to seal explaining why the material merits filing under seal. The  
12 Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records and that  
13 parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to dispositive motions must show  
14 compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public access. *Kamakana v. City and*  
15 *County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006).

16 Here, in addition to not complying with LR 10-5(b), Plaintiff has failed to show compelling  
17 reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public access. Accordingly, the instant motion is  
18 DENIED without prejudice.

19 Finally, the Court has repeatedly instructed the parties on the proper procedure for filing  
20 documents under seal. See Docket Nos. 152, 154, 178, and 182. The continuous blatant disregard for  
21 the sealing procedure, as well as the Court’s Orders and instructions, is particularly troubling. Moving  
22 forward, the parties must strictly comply with all Rule and Court Orders.

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24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

25 DATED: December 17, 2013

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28 NANCY J. KOPPE  
United States Magistrate Judge